THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

LATEST NEWS.

INQUIRY INTO THE AFFAURS OF GEN. DULCE-DULCE TO MEET CABELLERO AT PORTO RICO. HAVANA, June 11, via KEY WEST, Fla., June 14 .-The disagreement; among the volunteers themselves and also their failure to establish the projected colonial government have served to keep them quiet. The report that 4,000 troops were coming to disarm the volunteers has been officially denied. The volunteers are jubilant. The volunteers are instituting a court of inquiry for the purpose of examining into the conduct of Gen. Dulce, and making a report, to be forwarded to Spain. It is reported that Gen. Dulce will touch at Porto Rico, for the purpose of meeting Gen. De Rodas and explaining to him the situation of affairs in the island.

ANOTHER SPEECH BY GEN. DULCE-HIS DE-PARTURE-GEN. LESCA'S CONSPIRACY.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.] HAVANA, June 8 .- On the 5th, at 1 o'clock p. m., all the authorities in the city appeared at the Palace, to hear the farewell address of Gen. Dulce. They formed a circle in the parlor, and Dulce shook hands with all of them. When he came to the lieutenant-colonel who disobeyed his orders on the evening of the 1st, instead of shaking hands, he said to him: "Thanks, many thanks, a thousand thanks, for your compliance to the orders of the principal authority." The lieutenant-colonel answered: "General, considerations"-"No considerations of any nature," said Dulce, "should have prevented your obeying my orders. I am now returning to Spain, where I shall and myself in position of punishing or recompensing those who have deserved it. Gentlemen," he added, addressing the circle, "the first step to promote the independence of Cuba has been taken. It is my duty upon leaving to request all patriotic men to use their atmost exertions to prevent the second step, as well as the programme maturing for some time past."

At 2 p. m. he started with his family for the Spanish mail-boat Guipuscoa, accompanied by the Segunda Cabo, all the other authorities and the resigned emp ovés. Juan Perez Calvo, Joaquin de la Escosura, Cezar Golmayo, José M. Diaz, Secretary of the Gov-5 nor, Politico, and others. Francisco Duranona, the s ave-trader, took passage on board the same steamer. The volunteers proposed giving him a charivari on the boilers at the punta when the vessel should pass by the Morro Castle, but a company was sent there to prevent it. From reliable sources I have since found out that Brigadier Lesca was mixed in the sonspiracy reported you, and has used his influence on the first to prevent the troops from firing on the volunteers. He left on Sunday morning with the Vascougada Volunteers for the Cinco Villas, which are in a deplorable condition. The Vascougadas degired to be accompanied by a battalion of city volunters, but none of them would go.

Influential men have prevented the meeting proposed on Sunday last at Tacon Theater. It was postponed to Monday evening, and has not yet taken place, though the parties previously mentioned keep working secretly, and are opposed to the admission of Caballero de Rodas unless he acquiesces to their riews. Conde Balmaseda is thought of for the post. The committee further proposes dismissing all the carabonds they had admitted in their battalions. The press, while acknowledging the critical state of the Island, keeps using all its influence to unite the Spanish element. It says: "If we wish to be victotious, there should only be two parties here, the Spanish and the robels, and then we should not spare the resources at our command to bear upon them."

I had omitted to advise you that, during the disturbances of the 1st, volunteers from Guanabacoa and Regla had collected round the Regla warehouses to burn them, and thus avoid, as they said, the shipment of sugars to the Junta Cubana. It was presented by a company under the command of one of the largest shareholders.

The Battle of La Cruz, near Santa Clara, took place potween 320 men of the Battalion de Tarragona, commanded by Mayana, and some 1,000 patriots under Lorda. Only five of the former succeeded in escaping. I get this from an officer of the army.

THE PROGRAMME OF THE VOLUNTEERS—THE REVOLT IN MATANZAS—BOURBON CONSPI-

HAVANA, June 8 .- Ever since the first movements have been made in the plot for the reinstatement of sabella, emisarles have been at work here sowing listrust, suspicion, and dislike. The volunteers prewated fair subjects for the exercise of seductive wiles, and turbulent and disorderly as they by nalare are, they soon gave in to the argings of seditions teachings, and for months have been at issue with the authorities. It became evident at the time of the Villanueva and Louvre massacres, and has been growing worse ever since. They have presumed to lictate the disposition to be made of prisonersthey have claimed the daty of garrisoning the ports of Havana, and have refused to yield them up to regulars. They have formed juntas and dictated military operations. They have forced the Captain-General to resort to stratagem to save the lives of innecent men; and finally, to give the crowning point to a long list of insurpations, they have deposed the Captain-General of the Island and his subordinates is the various districts under his sway.

The late Governor of Matanzas, Brigadier Lopez Pinto, was for years an exile in France, having fallen moder the disfavors of the gentle Narvaez. A change in rulers and the triumph of his peculiar creed brought him to the surface again and as a reward for years of neglect and for good service rendered in they have claimed the duty of garrisoning the ports

brought him to the surface again and as a reward for years of neglect and for good service rendered in the revolution he was advanced to the post of Brigadier and ordered to this island. An intimate friend of Dulce he was at once assigned by him to the command of the Matauzas district, which in going respects is second in the command of the Matauzas district, which in Jonic respects is second in the common to may to may an about the worthy portion of the citizens for his affability and humanity, and the ill-will of the volunteers for the possess of af these onestionable virtues. Some and humanity, and the ill-will of the volunteers for the possession of these questionable virtues. Some time ago a certain Despan was arrested for alleged complicity in the insurrection, and having made himself otherwise obnoxious to the volunteers they were chamerous for his life. The Governor inter-posed a firm reinsal of their demands and secretly wat him to Havana, where he was securely locked up and, it may be, is here yet. This action, which some would consider praiseworthy, was regarded by the volunteers as treason against themselves and against Spanish ideas. Cordiality continued, but a storm was breving. The occasion at last came. against Spanish ideas. Cordiality continued, but a storm was brewing. The occasion at last came. Dules was overthrown. The heroes of Villanneva had made a step forward[and their confreres of Matan-

as tenst follow.

Dulce fell at 11 o'clock on the morning of the 2d mst. The news was flashed to every point of the bland, and the Junta Salvadora of Havana sent aders to its branch Junta in Matanzas to keep the good work going on. It needed no spur to arge them as The salvadora of the proposition known, and a Committee, composed of the field and staff efficers of the volunteers, was named to wai upon the Governor with an intimation that his with drawal was desirable. The news that such a move ment was going on attracted large crowds to the pal-gree and the plaza which directly fronts the building ge and the plaza which directly fronts the building. By It or 12 o'clock a dense, surging crowd—some in aniform, others veritable des comizados of Madrid—was crowded in the streets, in the portice of the palace, and in the adjacent cases. Though there was not the same noisy and obscene turbulence which characterized the movement in Havann, there was manifest a full disposition to break out in insulting fibality and violence should there be hesitation in meeting their demands. Of the interview between the committee and the Governor I am not fully informed, though after some discussion, by acquiesced on condition that the volunteers should form and make the demand with arms in their hands. This was agreed to, and at twelve of the night the forness were sounding and the troops gathering at their several rendezvous. The three battallons were formed—some 2,000 men—and in a dense mass were their several rendezvous. The three battalions were formed—some 2,000 men—and in a dense mass were placed in front of the palace. A formal defining was made, and the deposition of the Governor effected at volvely on the morning of the 3d, The Chief of Police was removed and 2.50 the Secretary. The senior officer of Regulars in the city, Col. Leon was maned Governor, and he is instructed to act in accord with the Junta Salvador of the city, It is fair to say that neither in Matanzas nor Havana was any bload shed or violence done. The removals were effected in the midst of excitement, it is true, but are mataned by any excesses.

These actions are not to be mistaken. They contain more than the mere ebullition of revolutionary

ato more than the mere ebullition of revolutionary feelings. They are manifestations of hostility to the existing Government in Spain, and are aimed

against its stability. The cry is now against all employés who have been named by Dulce, Serrano, Prim. &c. Gens. Letona and Buceta are to be re-

lieved.

The question now presents itself: Who is the master-nower of all this turbulence? In whose interest is it done, and at whose promptings?" Circumstances all incline me to the full conviction that they are the manifestations of a Bourbon conspiracy, the effects of which will soon be felt in the mother country.

P. S.—It is reported on very good authority, by parties who have arrived in this city this morning from the interior, that a body of insurgents numbering some 500 or more, made their appearance on the 3d inst. in the evening at Jagüey Grande. HOW THE MONARCHISTS PLOTTED-CLAIMS OF

THE INSURGENTS. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.]

MARIANAO, Cuba, June 8 .- The active enemies of the Spanish revolution have had but one object in view, that of committing Cuba to the cause of monarchical reaction, and they have improved every opportunity to stir up the volunteers against Dulce, who personified the Provisional Government, and against all the Generals in the field who shared those principles, and especially such as had been odious to Lersundi. They found greedy ears, for the Spaniards cannot realize that their quondam slaves should hold at bay the thousands of veterans sent out to insure their extermination. Accustomed to see no other quality in their Generals and meu, high or low in office, than corruption, they argue that the traitors have always been at hand, and that their price has now been paid by the Cubans. Letters from seeming friends have been received from Spain charging that Serrano, Prim, Topete, and Dulce, the four married to American ladies, are the planners of the Cuban insurrection, as well as of that which triumphed at Alcolea, in complicity with wealthy Cubans, who advanced the necessary funds for the latter, and that the progress of the former, and the leniency used toward the Cubans, were clear indications of their criminal complicity. The agitators in Cuba have easily persuaded them that the Generals in the field were busied only in making their fortunes by the sale of safe conducts to surfeited Cubans, and even of munitions of war, in which the insurgents are so signally deficient. Lersundi. They found greedy ears, for the Span-

argents are so signally deficient.

Anarchy, which has reigned during the last three nonths, has now thrown off all disguise, and I am assured that the Secret Comité of Hayana, may be assured that the Secret Comité of Havana, may be publicly proclaimed, under the guise of an auxiliary Junta to the Government: that Gen. Espinar, on whose talents no reliance is placed, will be shaffled off, as soon as the well beloved Balmaseda shall arrive from Bayano: that Caballaro de Rodas, the nominee of the Provisional Government, will be refused admittance and finally that they will hold Cuba, Spanish, but independent of Spain until such time as a monarchy that suits them shall be established in the mother country.

Have the volunteers reason to rely on the navy and on the army, which is sacrificing its blood for their

on the army, which is sacrificing its blood for their salvation? When those legions shall return, in triumph or defeat, what is to be the fate of this still wealthy section of Cuba? Who can predict the course of events, how that all barriers, that might protect the citizen, have disappeared and an infinitated, ignorant and greedy faction reign supreme?

Meanwhite the insurrection is about accomplishing the eighth month of its existence. Can you who have ever breathed in freedom conceive the difficulhave ever breathed in freedom conceive the difficulties which these Americans have had to overcome in
order to have sustained, may, to have attempted their
revolution? Can you conceive, I mean, the accumulated moral force excited by centuries of despotism
and misgovernment, with which they have had to
contend? Do you not recollect that our Southern
slaves had fallen so low, as to prefer, if we are to believe their masters, habitual thralldom to the blessings of untasted liberty?
That moral inertia has been overcome by these

That moral inertia has been overcome by these That moral herria has been overcome by these later apostles of liverty and the Cuban Americans now present to the astonished gaze of their well wishers the sublime spectacle of a people, who, touched by the spirit of freedom, have not stopped to count their enemies, nor to weigh their chances of success against a power that is master of the sea and of every port, every ship, arsenal, fort, and town. Unarmed, unskilled in war, and unassisted, trusting in higher providence alone and in their coning in Divine Providence alone, and in their con-sciousness of right—the noble, the peasant, the wealthy and the needy, blended in one general brotherhood—bave raised floir slaves from bondage and then rushed into the disequal fray, to secur their own all auchisement or the palm of martyr

Proclaiming our own principles, fired by the exam Frochaiming our own principles, fired by the example of our sires, they have sacrificed every material comfort and every selfish scattment, and stand out the devoted champions of right; and it is almost questionable whether they will be more to be honored in victory or extermination. We may withhold our assistance as a nation. Implemacy, which covereth a multitude of sins, will effectually quell any compunctions visitings of conscience, but let us not dear them a well-negligible tribute of substration and deny them a well-merited tribute of admiration and respect; and I trust that the day may never come hen we might apply to their fate those lines

And when they'll tread the ruined Isle, Where rest alike the lord and slave. They'll wondering ask how kands so vile Could conquer hearts so brave.

UNFAVORABLE NEWS FROM PEERTO PRINCIPE-COMMISSIONERS TO CESPEDES.

The Vascongade Volunteers left for Cientueso very reluctantly, they claiming that the Havana volunteers should accompany them. They promised, however, to garrison Villa Clara. A meeting of Spaniards was held to consider the subject of a commission to Gen. Cespedes, for the purpose of estab lishing a mutual preservation of the lives and property of both parties.

The recognition of the insurgents as belligerents by the Pernyian Government, causes despondency. The order sending emp oyés to Puerto Principe has been revoked, in consequence of unfavorable news from that quarter. Gen. Quesada was concentrating his forces closer for the siege of the place, and had captured a convoy of provisions. A Spanish soldier who had lately returned from the interior, says the insurgents kill an average of 3,000 persons monthly, and that disease is making havoc among them. LETTER OF CESPEDES TO THE GOVERNMENT OF CHILL.

The text of this document is dated Dec. 9, 1868, and in it the President recapitulates what had up to that time been done by the insurgents since the breaking out of the revolt, which he dates back to the 10th of October. At first only 500 patriots were found under the tri-colored flag, but in a very short time thereafter he claims to have had under his command 15,000 men; and that 100 leagues of territory had fallen completely into the hands of the rebels. Up to the date of this diplomatic note he says that the patriots had met with no losses in men, while the Spaniards had lost 300; and that they had been driven in the Eastern and Central Departments to the towns of the sea-shore and a few of the largest towns of the interior. He mentions that at the time of the breaking out of hostilities the rebels had no arms, but that notwithstanding this, the feeling of hate on the part of the people of the country toward Spain was so great this, the feeling of hate on the part of the prople of the country toward Spain was so great that the peanualares were unable to withstand the energy and determination of the Culcus. "You," he says, "know well the policy which has been observed by Spain toward the peo-ple of America who have been placed under her dominion; causes to justify us in our movement are not wasting, and we are fully justified in pronounc-ing regainst the oppression and the tyrathy of a fov-ernment demoralized and without a conscience." The not washing the copression and the tyrathy of a finving nominal demoralized and without a conscience. The
President alludes to the fact of the bad government
administered in the relary particularly, as far as the
Cubans are concerned, all which facts he submits are
fully known to the Chilians. After an eloquent
enumeration of the wrongs inflicted upon his comtrymen by the Spanish monarch, he then asks the
Government to recognize the master republic as ontitled, at least, to belligerent rights. From the other
notes exchanged, and which have been printed, it
appears that the Chilian Government did not
hesitate an instant in complying with the request
of Cespeles, but immediately instructed its representative at Washington to move in the matter, and
also advised the Chilian Minister in Peru to confer
with that Government in behalf of Cuba.

EXPECTED RECOGNITION FROM ECUADOR AND

EXPECTED RECOGNITION FROM ECUADOR AND BOLIVIA-THE CHILIAN REPLY.

An effort is now roaking to induce the Governments of Ecuator and Bolivia to take the same steps that have already been taken by Chih, Mexico, and Peru, and it is believed that success will crown the efforts of the Cuban Government.

The reply of the Chihan Government is conched in China terms to the Chihan Covernment is conched in

Increpty of the Chillan Covernment is couched in flattering terms. The President says, "that it, view of the "xtent and organization of the insurrection in Cuba the Government of Chill thinks that the galriotic Cubans have won the reset, to be recognized as belligerents, and as such they are recognized."

"I have always desired that certain reforms should be dis recover is considered into the island of Cuba, but always upon condition that Cuba should remain Soundsh. It was not with a sur recover.

NEW-YORK TUESDAY, JUNE 15, 1869.

me a question of consideration whether it was well or badly governed."
"My task has been humble, without glory of any kind, which unfortunately has been exceedingly scarce during this campaign; but I labored as loyally as any one could, and I have suffered the misfortunes that all of us have

felt."

He denies having sold at any time salvo-conductas, and concludes thus: "In retiring to the Peninsula to live among the Spaniards of Spain, I pardon those of you who acted turbulently during the scenes of June 1, and who, at the same time, placed in my bosom one eternal sorrow. Would that the evil you have done our country be, also, pardoned!" also, pardoned !"

THE POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF THE REVOLU-TIONISTS-VIEWS OF LEADING CUBANS WHO HAVE RECENTLY ARRIVED.

The condition and prospects of the Cuban revolution are regarded by its agents and supporters in this city as most favorable. Prominent Cubans who have recently arrived consider the independence of the island as already assured, and very nearly attained. Recent events, they consider, indicate that Spanish authority in Cuba must soon terminate. They express much regret that the United States has not been the first to accord them the recognition of belligerent rights, and say that in March last a member of the Cabinet stated that President Grant only waited for Congress to act, and intimated that should the House of Representatives pass a resolution favorable to the Cuban movement, the President would take immediate action upon it. On the same day that the resolution passed in the House, a Congress of delegates from all parts of the island, organized a National Government and elected Cespedes President of the young Republic. This Congress declared in favor of annexation, regarding it as the "manifest destiny" of the island. They say that four months have elapsed since these events took place, and although Peru and Mexico; have recognized them, the United States is inactive.

England is, they state, secretly, and, they fear, effectively, intriguing to secure the confidence and good will of Cuba, with the view of establishing a Protectorate over it. British agents are at work, and the Junta in this city (almost all Annexationists) have strong reasons to believe that England will be the first of the Great Powers to recognize Cuba. The Cubans express the highest regard for the people of the United States, but speak in strong disapproval of the course pursued by the authorities in Washington. It is evident to them, at least, that if the United States desires to extend and perpetuate its influence on the continent, it must immediately change its policy, and, following the example of Mexico and Peru, recognize the belligerent rights of Cuba; otherwise England, who is not insensible to the advantages of naving Cuba friendly, may be in advance of us, and secure a position which would be fertile in embarrassment.

DUEL BETWEEN A SPANIARD AND A CUBAN. BUFFALO, June 14 .- A duel was fought at Lundy's Lane, Canada, at 5 o'clock on Sunday morning, between an editor of a Spanish newspaper in New-York city and a Cuban gentleman, whose name is suppressed. The Cuban was shot through both legs, and brought over to the International Hotel, Niagara Falls, where he is confined to his bed. His wounds are serious. An article in the Spanish newspaper in New-York, styling the native Cubans cowards was the cause. The ground for the duel was selected last week by the seconds.

The circumstances which led to the above mentioned nconnter are, as far as can be learned, substantially these: A young Cuban, called Porto, who was formerly the owner of a brand of cigarettes in Havana, La Viuda Garcia, went a few days ago in a barber's shop to be shaved. Seeing a droll caricature there, which some one had drawn in an idle moment, the Cuban wrote underneath the name of the editor of Ei Cronista (Spanish newspaper), José Fierrer de Coato. Mr. C. came in a few minutes after Mr. P. had left, and demanded in hery tones the name of the person who had taken such liberty with his name, denouncing him, at the same time, as a "coward, secondrel," &c. Mr. P.'s friends laughed at him, it is said, for permitting any one to speak of him in such a way, and, as Mr. C. has long been particularly objectionable to the Cohans, doubtless some insinuations were thrown out calculated to inflame the sensibilities of the young man; at all events he sent a challenge to Mr. C., and the result of the meeting is found chronicled above.]—Ed. shaved. Seeing a droll caricature there, which some one

TRANSPORTATION OF THE CUBAN INSURGENTS TO THE CANABLES.

In the sitting of the Constituent Cortes, on June 1, Admiral Topete said orders had been given that of those Cuban insurgents who are now-confined in the island of Fernando Po 600 should be transported to

PARAGUAY.

THE FATE OF MINISTER M'MAHON.

Washington, June 14.-Letters received here from Rio, April 24, and from Buenos Ayres, April 14, state that nothing has been heard directly of Minister McMahon since his landing at the headquarters of Lopez, Dec. 12. The Brazilian authorities had made every effort to forward to him his dispatches from the State Depart ment, but unsuccessfully, as Lopez has refused to receive ment, but unsuccessfully, as Lopez has refused to receive flags of truce, and has shot several flag-bearers. Commander Kirkland of the Wasp and the Italian Consui in Paraguay state that they believe McMahon is a prisoner. The three sisters of Mr. McMahon, who remained in Buenos Ayres, have become alarmed as to his fate, and have written to the State Department asking its intervention. The dispatches for McMahon have been returned to Commander Kirkland by the Brazilian Commander-in-Chief. Great interest is expressed by the press of Buenos Ayres and Brazil in regard to the distinua of Mr. McMahon, and every aid would be freely given by the Allied Powers to facilitate communication with him.

UNITED STATES ARCHIVES—NAVAL NEWS.

Nothing was left by ex-Minister Washburne at Ascen-

with him.

UNITED STATES ARCHIVES—NAVAL NEWS.

Nothing was left by ex-Minister Washburne at Ascension at the time he left, excepting duplicate copies of printed documents, and some deposits of money belonging to residents in Paraguay. Of all these effects an inventory has been anserupulously taken by the Brazilians, and they are all held subject to an order of an authorized representation of the United States. The flag-ship Guerriere, Admiral Davis, was on the 14th of April at Buenos Ayres, about to sail for the United States. Admiral Labman has been ordered to relieve Davis, and is fitting up his flag-ship, the Lancaster, at Norfolk. His Chief-of-Staff will be Commander Johnson, Fleet Surgeon Duvail had been court-marthaled on charges preferred by Admiral Davis in the River Platte and acquitted.

THE PEACE JUBILEE-A REHEARSAL. Boston, June 14.-Musical organizations and crowds of visitors continue to arrive in every train. All

the railroads centering at Boston have arranged to run extra trains during the five days of the festival. The workmen are giving the finishing touches to the Collseum to-night, and everything is to be in readiness for the grand opening to-morrow. A rehearsal by five hundred instrumental performers took piace in the Coliseum this afternoon, embracing organization from various sections of the country. It is pronounced by critics to have been harmonious and excellent to an extraordinary degree.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN GEORGETOWN, KY. CINCINNATI, June 14-In Georgetown, Ky., on Saturday, a fire broke out in the drug store of G. E, Trumble and extended to Hamilton st. Here it crossed and burned balf a square on the south side of Main-st. and curried half a square on the south side of Main st. The following named business houses were insured; G. Algire, for \$2,000; Prewitt & Kelly, insured; S. T. Keen, \$5,000; F. J. Adams & Son, \$2,300; C. Lewis, jr., \$0,000; Wells & Brother, dry goods, \$5,000; G. H. Moore, \$4,000; G. O. Brown, \$000; Helbourn, insured; Deposit Bank, insured; Samuel Godey, \$4,000. Adams Express Company lost their safe and books. The value of the buildings burned was \$200,000, and the stock destroyed \$28,000. The amount of insurance is \$40,000. A large named of the occupants and property owners were not insured.

TWO WOMEN SHOT BY AN INSANE MAN. CINCINNATI, June 14 .- At Covington, Ind., on Saturday, Frederick Remiter, an auctioneer, shot and killed a Mrs. Jones, an aged widow, with whom he boarded, and also shot a Miss Beckelheim, mortally wounding her. He had been dripking and gambling excessively, and was doubtless insane. After shooting the women, and as a countries insane. After shooting the streets, inquiring for John Dodd, his late employer, Remiter snapped his pistol at two men, and one of them, named John Fansler, grappled and disarmed him, and conveyed him to jail.

THE BRIG BEATRICE ASHORE.

HOLMES'S HOLE, June 11 .- The brig Beatrice, of Digby, U. S., Capt. Lunt, from New-York for Bear River, went ashore at 2 a m. of the 11th inst., during thick weather, on Pasque Island, Vineyard Sound, and her masts were out away to ease her. The Captain proceeded to Holmes's Hole the same day for assistance. The vessel lies in a bad position, and unless the weather is moderate will probable bilge.

GASOLINE EXPLOSION AT THE INEBRIATE ASY-

BINGHAMTON, June 14 .- An explosion oc-

curred on Saturday evening in the gasoline works of the Inebriate Asylum. As John G. Chase, the engineer, enns beligerents, and as such they are frequence.

VALEDICTORY OF GEN. DULCE'S SECRETARY.

Don Juan Modet, aide-de-camp of Gen.
Dulce, addressed, before leaving for the Peninsala, a few parting words to the volunteers. A few sentences are quoted:

"I have always desired that certain reforms should be

FOREIGN NEWS.

GREAT BRITAIN. CERTAIN TRIUMPH OF THE CHURCH BILL PRE-

DICTED BY THE TIMES. LONDON, June 14 .- The Times this morning, in a leader on the prospects of the Irish Church Bill in the House of Lords, says: "The week opens with all the elements of a dramatic situation. The action is great, the notive is great, and the end is certain. We are convinced that the Bill will pass to its second reading. Every day it becomes clearer that England, after an agitation of eighty years, will voluntarily undo an injustice so long perpetuated. No Orange demonstrations can affect the success of the measure. This scanda, of the Irish Church Establishment is at the root of the alienation of Ireland; its destruction is an act of peace and unity between jealous and disunited races." The Times reviews the opinions of the leading men of the Opposition, and concludes: "By such arguments, justice may be, is often, delayed, but not when the nation is awake to a sense of its denial. We feel assured that justice will not be delayed. By yielding now, the reputation and authority of the Hense of Lords wil' be established firmer THE CHURCH BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Peers to-night, in anticipation of the debate on the Irish Church bill, there was a full attendance of their Lordships, all the seats on the floor being occupied. At the opening of the sitting the galleries and lobbies were crowded with spectators, and in the streets in the vicinity of the House of Parliament a great throng of people was collected. In the Housemany petitions were presented against the bill. Ead Granville then moved that the bill pass to its second reading. He declared that he had always thought that the Irish Church was an anomaly, and failet to fulfill the position for which it was intended; that it was a great injustice, and should be legislated on in a reasonable, wise, and moderate He traced the history of the suspensory bill of last year, and said the resignation of the Disraeli Ministry showed their acceptance of the decision of the country in favor of disestablishment and disendowment. After explaining the provisions of the bill under consideration Lord Granville continued: The Government did not desire to sever the spiritual connection between the Irish and English Churches. He would leave the explanation of the endowments to his colleagues. He declared there was nothing in the Act of Union to prevent the passage of the bill. He did not undervalue that act, but maintained that it was not unaberable, nor should it be allowed to stand in the way of a measure deemed necessary to the majority of the people, and constituencies in Ireland. The bill had no effect on the royal supremacy. After referring to the threatened opposition, and commenting on the bigotry of past times, he appealed to the bench, and to the Bishops to weigh well their course. Nothing was more suicidal than to point to the principle on which the Irish Church stands as that on which the English Church is to stand, for this step was not the prelude to the disestablishment of the latter. He appealed to Opposition to consider the dignity of the House, and, after due protest, to allow the bill, indorsed by the voice of the country, to pass. The House of Peers, has great power for good; but there is one thing it does not possess-it has not more power than the House of Commons-it has not power to thwart the national will. It was said that the method of conducting the bill in the Commons was offensive, and the House of Lords had been advised to be conciliatory in their present declaration. He well knew the value of concilia tion; but there was no necessity for it here, for he would assure the Lords that though the Liberal party adhered strongly to the policy of the bill, they would gratefully welcome and carefully consider any alteration of detail proposed by their Lordships. More than this he could not say.

The Earl of Harrowby moved that the second reading of the bill be postponed three months. He opposed the bill as revolutionary and in violation of the coronation oath, and of the act of union. The duction, and its result would be to diminish the number of Irish Protestants. It was no act of justice. He repudiated the idea that the rejection of the measare would be running counter to the national will. The state of the country had not been tested on the point. He believed the country was now earnestly looking to and expecting the House of Lords to reject

Lord Clarendon said he did not reciprocate the feeling of the Earl of Harrowby as to the result of the bill. Similar forebodings were expressed in regard to the Reform and Free Trade measures. He believed the sentiment of the country had been fully tested on the topic. It had been discussed for the past year and a half and was so thoroughly exhausted and understood that he was unable to say anything new on it. As a Protestant he sympathized with his Catholic fellow-countrynen in Ireland on the wrongful position in which they were placed. He never felt it stronger than when he saw crowds kneeling outside a hovel, with a handsome parish church close by, unattended. He believed that Ireland was the question of the hour. Her condition had bewildered government after government. The universal assent of the country, and the impossibility that such a state of things should continue, imposed on Mr. Gladstone the duty of settling the Irish Church grievance.

The Duke of Rutland opposed the bill because it verthrew the rights of property, violated the religion of the majority of the people of the United Kingdom, and destroyed the union of the Church and State. He denied that the Irish Church was a badge of conquest, and declared his conviction that the voluntary system would never answer.

Lord Stratford De Redeliffe objected to many of the details of the bill; but warned the House not to sacrifice the substance for the shadow. He believed the passage of the bill as it now stood would result in irreparable injury to the Church, and would not improve the condition of Ireland. The relative position of the two Houses of Parliament, however, demanded the second reading of the bill, after which the Upper House could go to work and amend its objectionable features.

DEMONSTRATION AGAINST THE CHURCH BILL. DUBLIN, June 14 .- A great public demonstration was made in this city last night against the passage of the Irish Church Disestablishment bill.

CORK, June 14 .- A shot was fired from the street into the office of The Constitution to-day. No one was injured. No clue to the perpetrator of the act has been obtained. A collision occurred in Shandon yesterday between the police and a mob. Three of the former were injured. Several of the rioters were arrested.

CASE OF THE BRIG MARY LOWELL. In the House of Commons to-night Mr. Otway, under Secretary for the Foreign Department, said the facts in the case of the seizure of the American Brig Mary Lowell were in dispute. The United States Government asserts that the vessel was seized in British waters, while the Spanish Government maintains that she was captured on the high seas, beyond British jurisdiction Mr. Otway stated that the evidence adduced by Spain was in the hands of the Law Officers of the Crown, and it would be impossible to produce the papers before the House at present.

LOSS OF THE SHIP ISABELLA SAUNDERS. PLYMOUTH, England, June 14.—The American ship Isabella Saunders, Capt. Scott, which sailed from Cardiff, March 20, for New-York, was abandoned at sea. Part of her crew was landed at this port to-day by the Shannon.

SPAIN. PROSPECTS OF KING PERDINAND. MADRID, June 14 .- In the Constituent Cortes on Saturday. Gen. Prim, in reply to a question, said that

no king would come forward in the present state of uncertainty. When the Regency was settled, there would be plenty of candidates. He regretted the refusal of Ferdinand of Portugal, but thought it was

not irrevocable.

RUSSIA. IMPERIAL DECREE.

St. Petersburg, June 14.—An Imperial ukase has been issued authorizing the establishment of the International Bank of Commerce, with a capital of 5,000,000 roubles. The enterprise is promoted by both Russian and foreign bankers, who will take up all

PRUSSIA.

ARMY FURLOUGHS. Berlin, June 14 .- It is understood that the Prus

sian Goveanment contemplates increasing the number of furloughs granted to the army next Winter.

NEW-ZEALAND.

MAORI MASSACRES. LONDON, June 14.-Letters from Dunedin, dated April 15, give accounts of the massacre of three Englishmen, with their wives, families, and 40 friendly natives by the Maori chief Te-Kooti, near Napier, on the east coast of New-Ulster. Troops were dispatched to the settlement, and on their arrival found only the ruins of the homesteads, which had been plundered and burned. The settlers in the country were fleeing to the towns for protection.

SECRET PAPERS-PERSIGNY'S LETTER ON REFORM. Paris, June 14 .- A large number of secret docunents baving reference to the late disturbances have been discovered and seized by the authorities. It is asserted that these papers prove that the movenent was agitated by paid agents. The Duke de Persigny has written a letter to M. Ollivier on the subject of further liberal reforms. He says that the Empire and freedom are not incompatible-a just firm government can bear the existence of every

HAUSSMAN RESIGNED-ISMAEL PASCHA. Baron Haussman, Prefect of the Seine, under whose guidance so many of the improvements have been made in the city of Paris, has resigned his office. Ismael Pascha of Egypt, who is making a tour of Europe, yesterday had a pleasant interview with Napoleon. The city is now entirely tranquil.

OFFICIAL RELATION OF THE DISTURBANCES. The Official Journal to-day publishes an account and explanation of the recent disturbances. It asserts that the Government had received accurate knowledge beforehand of what was to take place, and was thereby enabled to take proper and sufficient precautions to prevent the agitation from assuming a more serious aspect. The officers of justice are in possession of the facts which provoked and accompanied the outbreaks; it is their duty now to trace the authors. The Journal praises the patience, firmness, and moderation of the troops, and congratulates the Government on the suppression of the disorder without bloodshed, thus fulfilling its mission for the protection of humanity.

THE CITY QUIET-GEN. CLUSERET. EVENING.-Tranquillity continues to prevail in all quarters of the city. Gen. Cluseret, expelled from France, will sail from Havre for New-York on Fri-

GENERAL DIX ON THE FUTURE OF THE UNITED STATES. The banquet to Gen. Dix took place on June

1st. In replying to the toast of the evening Gen. Dix, af

ter some personal acknowledgements spoke of the future

The banquet to Gen. Dix, at ter some personal acknowledgements spoke of the future of the United States, and said:

I believe there are two intelligent persons on either side. I believe there are two intelligent persons on either side in the United States, and said:

I believe there are two intelligent persons on either side. I believe there are two intelligent persons on either side in the United States, and said:

I believe there are two intelligent persons on either side in the United States, and said:

I believe there are two intelligent persons on either side in the United States, and not expect to see our jurisdiction of the United States, and the Cham of the Cham

intervening years to render us unworthy of the prosperity which has been vouchsafed to us; that we may go on quietly and steadly to the completion of our great task; preserving our good faith in all things with scrupulous fidelity; respecting the laws and institutions of other countries, as we call on them to respect our own; abstaining from all interference in their domestic concerns; nay, more, abstaining from all propagandism, excepting through the peaceful example of good government within our own limits, leaving to Provide vicinity to the provide vicinity of the peaceful example of good government within

MEXICO.

PRONOUNCING-GEN. DIEGO ALVAREZ-KIDNAP-

PING. [FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

ACAPULCO, Mexico, May 17 .- "The pronunciamento of Acapulco," a revolutionary movement, which took place on the 16th ult., resulted in nothing except in frightening the citizens, and in causing the mili-tary commandant for a short time to withdraw his troops into the fort. The State of "Guerrero," however, at the present time, is not in a satisfactory condition. Popular discontent and insubordination, amounting to almost open rebellion, prevail everywhere, and it is generally believed that Diego Alvarez is only waiting a favorable moment to resume control of the State. Alvarez is the head of the Indian element, which constitutes three-fourths of the population, and athough Arec, the present Governor, by some means managed to bent Alvarez at the polls, it is thought that he (Arec) will not be able to contend with Alvarez successfully in the field. Indeed Arec appears only to hold his office by the sufferance and under the protection of Alvarez. The revolutionary movement of the 16th ult., was projected by the partisans of Don Diego Alvarez. They surrounded the town of Acapulco, and had it not been for the interposition of Alvarez, would have doubtless murdered the garrison in the fortress and have taken possession of the town. Alvarez, it is believed, though in hearty sympathy with the movement, thought it premature, and therefore, by a personal appeal to the rebels, he induced them to disperse. The inhabitants of Acapulco are generally favorable to Alvarez, and will be in sympathy with any movement attempting to just him again at the head of the State. Don Diego, however, has not the warnike propensity for which his father was distinguished, seems to be contented with his present peaceful life, and moreover, is under the pay of the General Government. The opposition to Gen. Arce may therefore gradually "die out" for want of a leader.

I am sorry to say that up to the present time the infamous begand practice of kidnapping still prevails, and the Mexican anthorities do not stop the disgraceful business. A clitzen who possesses property is hable at any time to be pounced down upon by a band of robbers and cut-throate, who carry him away to the mountains, to be abused, starved, and finally murdered, unless he purchase his ransom at a heavy price.

The U. S. Pensacola, into the fort. The State of "Guerrero," however, at the present time, is not in a satisfactory condition. Popular

WASHINGTON.

PRICE FOUR CENTS.

INSTALLATION OF THE NEW CITY GOVERN-

MENT. A MEMORIAL TO CONGRESS FOR A PROHIBITORY LAW FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA-FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN THE CLERICAL FORCE-MASONIC STONES FOR THE WASH-

LUNATICS. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

INGTON MONUMENT-THE TREATMENT OF

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 14, 1869. The new city Government was duly installed here to-day. The Board of Aldermen is unanimously Republican, while the Board of Common Council has only three Democratic members. Mayor Bowen has left the city to attend the Peace Jubilee. During his absence the President of the Board of Aldermen will officiate as Mayor.

The Convention of the Sons of Temperance, in session in this city for the past week, have adjourned. The next annual meeting will be held in Newark, N.J. A resolution was passed and a committee appointed, to prepare a memorial to Congress asking the passage of a prohibitory liquor law for this District.

A still greater reduction of clerks will be made on the last of the month. Forty will be discharged from the Land Office, and 28 from the Pension Office, the latter number being dispensed with as being in excess of the number allowed by law.

The Grand Lodges of Free and Accepted Masons of Arkansas, Mississippi, Florida, and Virginia, have each furnished a sculptured stone to be used in the construction of the Washington Monument. Each stone has the compass and square engraved on it. St. John's Lodge No. 36 of Richmond, Va., and Lafayette Lodge No. 64 of New-York, have also sent blocks of stone for the same purpose. These are to be placed on the inside of the monument, so as to be read while ascending the spiral staircase.

A meeting of the Superintendents of the several State Lunatic Asylums of the United States will take place at Stanton, Va., to-morrow, for the purpose of consultation regarding the treatment of luna tics, &c. This meeting is the first of the kind ever held in this country, at which so numerous an assemblage of persons proficient in the treatment of the insane have met to compare views, and important results are consequently expected.

Senators Kellogg and Harris of Louisiana arrived here to-day. They are en route to the Pacific coast.

THE HUDSON RIVER WEST SHORE RAILBOAD-THE RETIREMENT OF GEN. HARNEY-THE BIDS FOR THE IRON-CLADS. [GENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.]

By direction of the Secretary of War, a Commission, consisting of Brevet Major-Gen. John G. Foster of the Engineer Corps, Brevet Major-Gen. John M. Brannan of the 1st Artillery, and Mr. J. Blichenderfer, jr., of Ohio, will assemble at West Point New-York, on the 21st inst., for the purpose of considering the proposed location of the Hudson River West Shore Railroad upon the public lands at that place. The Commission will be governed in its proceedings and investigations by attached instructions from the Secretary of War.

The Commission will be governed in its proceedings and investigations by attached instructions from the Secretary of War.

By direction of the President, Brevet Major-Gen. Wm. F. Harney is retired from duty with the Indians. He will hand over to the Indian Agents appointed for the several agencies at Grand River. Fort Lilly, and Whetstone Creek, any moneys or property he may have on hand, close his accounts, and return to his home as an officer of the army on the retired list.

The bids for the purchase of the monitors Chohoes, Kaka, Nausett, Suncook, Warsaw, and Yazoo, lying at League Island, Pennsylvania, and the Casco and Chimo, lying at Washington Navy-Yard, were opened to-day. Only two bids were received, the first of which was from Richard Wallack of this city, who proposes to take two of those at League Island, as the Government may determine, for the sum of \$100,000 each. Messrs. Alexander Purves & Son of Philadelphia propose to purchase the Yazoo for \$25,275, the Warsaw for \$23,650, the Suncook for \$21,325, the Chohoes for \$21,375. the Casco for \$14,125, and the Chimo for \$13,075. The proposals will be submitted to the Secretary of the Navy, and the sale consummated if the parties have bid over the apparased value.

Satisfactory evidence having been received by the

Washington, June 14.—The following decisions have been made by the Secretary of the Treasury: If brandies or other spirituous liquors are contained immediately in casks which are not in another outside covering or case, the cask must be of 30 gailons capacity or larger; if such liquors are contained immediately in bottles, casks, or other vessels of less than 30 gailons capacity, or if put in cases of bottles, casks, other vessels, or cases than that capacity, such bottles, casks, other vessels or case than that capacity, such bottles, casks, other vessels or case of a capacity in cubical contents equivalent to 30 gailons or more, while such outer vessels should be so closed as effectually to conceal their contents and prevent their secret abstraction. It is not requisite that they should be capable of holding liquors directly in contact with their sides, but it is necessary that casks or cases put up in an outside covering or package should be marked as well as such outside covering or case, so that they may be readily identified on entry, and traced thereafter.

The attention of the Department having been called to its previous rulings in regard to gun-wads, which—by some of the experts of the Customs—were believed to contain an insignificant portion of wool or wool-waste, a very full investigation was ordered, resulting in the following conclusion: If in the opinion of the Appraiser any gun-wads imported into the United States contains wool or wool-waste of any merchantable value, they become liable to duty at the rate of 50 cents per pound and 35 cents ad valorem, under the act of March 2, 1867, and in accordance with the Department's decision of March 18, 1868; but if the quantity of wool or wool-waste is insignificant and really of no merchantable value, they become liable to duty at the rate of 50 cents per pound and 35 cents ad valorem, under the act of March 2, 1861 of "substances cryressly used for manuring."

Fancy chocolate cakes prepared for eating in the condition in which they are imported, style

THE KNIGHTS TEMPLARS CONVOCATION IN PHIL.

PHILADELPHIA, June 14.—The city is thronged with Knights Templars from all sections of the country.

Delegations from Pittsburgh, Detroit, New-York, St.

John, N. B., Montgomery, Ala., Now-Orleans, Omaha,
Nobraska, Memphis, Tenn., and Nashville, Tenn., are
now in the city.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO COWHIDE AN

CINCINNATI, June 14 .- J. A. Nesmith, a street rallway projector, to-day assaulted Richard Smith, editor of The Gazette, with a riding whip. The latter grappled him before he could use it, and a short scuffle terminated the affair. The cause of the assault was an editorial on Nesmith's management of the street railways.

THE MCCOOLE AND ALLEN PRIZE FIGHT. St. Louis, June 14 .- The arrangements for the fight to-morrow between Mike McCoole and Tom Al len have been completed. The steamer Louisville will take the combatants and their friends to the ground, the location of which is still a secret. Allen and McCoole are said to be secreted, to prevent arrest. Quite a number of noted bruisers from abroad are here.